FOR PRESIDENT, HENRY CLAY,

I Gen. Com. Dem. Whig Young Men .- A Regular Meeting of this Committee will be held at the Broadway House on Friday evening 2d December, 1842, at 7 o'clock. ADDISON DOUGHERTY, Chairman. S. D. JACKSON, Secretaries.
C. R. TAYLOR,

IT Job Printing Office .- All kinds of JOB PRINTING, such as Pampurate .- All kinds of JOB PRINTING, such as Pampellets, Catalogues, Checks, Cards, Bill Heads, Insurance Policies, Show Bills, Bills of Lading, Circulars, &c. &c. neally and expeditionsly executed at the Office of The Tribune, 160 Nassaustreet.

TP Persons wishing The Tribune left at their residences or places of business in the city at an early hour in the morning, will please leave their names, or send them in by note through the Post Office, at the publication office, 160 Nassau street, opposite the Park. TERMS, nine cents a week, to be paid to the Carrier.

For an interesting Political History of the first Presidential Election; Length of Railroads in the United States; an article on Neurology, and a notice of Hon. Robert Smith, see First Page.

or a Poem; An Indian Council, and Who are the Sane?' see Last Page.

Protection, Labor and Currency. "TARIFF AND WAGES.—The Tribune asserts that no additional protection is, by the late Tariff, given to the particular commodities produced at Lowell."

With these lines the Morning Post of yesterday commences a tolerably long article, all in the same vein. It is unaccountable that we cannot state the simplest proposition so as to be understood by that paper. We pretend to some knowledge of English-at least, of its rudimentsand we said, as plainly as we knew how, that though the PROTECTION to the commodities manufactured at Lowell had been increased by the New Tariff. the PRICE of those commodities had not advanced. The substance of this proposition we have put forth, and substantiated, and argued from, some fifty times since the Tariff was raised. We hope the public will see the drift of our arguments, though they have been lost on the Post. That paper will have it that we assert that no additional 'Protection' has been given to Manufactures, and therefore their price has not increased. Our position is almost the reverse of this.

But the Post undertakes to instruct us in the A B Cs of Political Economy, and with a most pedagogical flourish of the ferule, compassionately ministers to our ignorance, as follows:

"Let The Tribune, however, follow out the idea it has started, in relation to the 'expansions and contractions, and it will find that there is a lar more effective and a 'a less objectionable mode of 'protecting 'manufactures, than a restrictive Tariff can afford. What the mas er manufaca restrictive Tariff can afford. What the mas er manuacturer wants, is not so much high prices as steady prices, and certain payment. What the operative wants, is not a high rate of money wages, but steady employment, and an adequate reward for his labor. It is of little moment to him what the rate of his money wages is, if other things are in proportion. Under a sound currency and credit system, both the master manufacturers and the operatives would be proportion. Under a sound currency apprairies won both the master manufacturers and the operatives won prosperous. Under the paper money system it is impossi-ble that either of them should, for any length of time, carry on business to advantage, although both commercial and agricultural labor may, as it is at present, be heavily taxed for their apparent benefit."

To fall of this which requires answering we

1. The necessity for Protection to American Industry existed and was keenly felt by our People when we had little or no Paper Money in the land. It was deeply felt and realized from the close of the Revolutionary War to the adoption of the Federal Constitution, and was one of the main causes-we think the principal cause-of that adoption. [See Fisher Ames's Speeches, Hamilton's Report, and the memorials to the first Congress under the Constitution of the Mechanics of New-York, Boston, Baltimore, etc.] There was no Paper Money of any practical account then, but a palpable, pressing necessity for Protection. Se in 1820-4; our Currency was not expanded, was not fluctuating; and yet a deep necessity for Protection was felt and manifested.

2. " A Sound Currency and Credit System" is what Loco-Focoism will never give us. We have tried all its devices-first, great State Banks, Government Deposites distributed as widely as possible, and Paper Money without stint; next, the Specie Circular, suppression of Small Bills, &c.; last, the Sub-Treasury and Hard Money, preached up and voted for by State after State shielding its own Banks in enermous expansion, outrageous depreciation, and interminable suspension, and by cities which infected the very air with the viless and most baseless Shinplasters. If we had allowed this jack-o'-lantern to lead the Country till doomsday, we should never have had, practically, a 'Sound Currency and Credit System,' but any quantity of talk about it. If we can only get back to as Sound and beneficent a Currency as we had when these experiments were begun, with as much immunity from 'expansions and contractions' as the Country enjoyed from 1820 to 1832 under the pilotage of a National Bank, we shall heartily rejoice, and then begin to lay the foundation of Conservative in lieu of Destructive Reforms. To hope for a Sound Currency, while twenty-six States have severally the unchecked making of it. or for steady employment and fair wages for American Labor, while all the Nations of the world may interfere with and subvert them as their own interest, ill will or caprice shall dictate. appears to us extremely preposterous.

The Post will of course go on asserting that Agriculture is taxed for the benefit of Manufac tures, regardless of all the proof we may offer of the contrary. No matter. As to 'leveling up' the prices of many descriptions of Labor, w think the prices it now commands are factitious and below to its true value, as well as unequal: and we think it better for all classes that a common ground should be attained by increasing the prices which are lowest instead of reducing those which still cling to the standards of former years. But if the Currency remain as restricted as now, and the prospect of a Repeal of the Tariff continues to frighten and deter those who would otherwise engage in building for and extending our Manufacturing Industry, we know some descriptions of wages must be reduced, and no general improvement can be hoped for. This we deeply deplore.

About the most sickish dose with which the public stomach is nauseated now-a-days is that sterectyped half-column puff of John Tyler, which is reproduced as an Editorial in The Sun, once a fortnight, lauding his integrity, independence, unselfishness, &c. &c. Why, man, the public know you have the Government advertisements and the largest slice of the official job-work in this City: why can't you enjoy your 'spoils' in peace? Are you obliged to blazon your sale semi-monthly! If so, the profit hardly covers the shame, even to The

IF A young man named Francis Jackson, at Gardner, Mass., shot himself a few days since with a musket loaded with three balls. He had been paying his addresses to a young lady of the place, to self-destruction.

Things at Washington.

A prominent Tyler Loco-Foco of our city stated last evening that "about this time John C. Spen-CER is Secretary of the Treasury."-We have nothing definite in support of this assertion; but it has for some time been known to us that Mr. SPENCER is struggling for the Premiership in the Cabinet, and was likely to obtain it. Mr. For-WARD is too upright, sound principled and patriotic a statesman to stay in John Tyler's Cabinet. but we hoped he would be allowed to remain until he had made his Annual Report to Congress; afer that, we presume he would have given them a wide berth on his own motion.

ISAAC HILL, ex-Governor of New-Hampshire, formerly a potent and latterly rather a used-up politician, has been hired to edit Mr. Tyler's family organ, The Madisonian; salary \$2,500 a year and expectations. Very fair this, but Hill is worth the money. (We should like to know where it is to come from, or rather how it is to be got out of there.) He will make the official a different thing from what it has been of late. If my trumpeter could make such an Administration ormidable. Isaac will do it.

The Albany Argus backs half-way out of its inputations on us of publishing fabricated reports from the Counties prior to our late Election. It hould have done more than this: for in fact we were extremely cautious of exciting false hopes mong our friends. We said that the Whigs might arry the State if they would all arouse and try, and we hoped they would; but we never spoke onfidently of the result, because we did not feel onfident. The vote in this City, in Albany and Irov, assures us that with a fair day Bouck's marity would have been 10,000 less at any rate.

But the Argus thinks its 'correspondent' who ssailed us might have suspected naughty things of s with the "forged letter" before him! The reival of this "forged letter" convinces us that the Argus is at heart no friend of the Governor elect, out willing to see him used up. That William C. Bouck did, on the 27th of September last, mail and ost-pay at Schoharie Court House a letter to Azel 3. Hamilton, Addison, Steuben Co. is beyond disoute; and that this letter was received in due ourse by Hamilton, carried by him to Buffalo, there ead and the material portion of it copied by young mith, transmitted to his father and by him sent the Evening Journal, and that this extract, (imudently styled the "forged letter" by the Argus,) vas published by us, is also true-that it appeared our columns substantially as written by William . Bouck, we have not a doubt. That he wrote ist such letters to the South-Western Counties, inrneying the friends of the Erie Railroad, we new long before that was published. The Argus may cite what witnesses it pleases to prove the exosure of such double-dealing a "gross outrage pon private confidence;" but we think the 'outage' lay rather in the cheat by virtue of which Bouck was elected-the Tariff and Anti-Tariff, mprovement and Anti-Improvement, Canal vs. Railroad and Railroad against Canal promises and ares which gave him his 22,000 majority. Whenver this game is attempted to be played, by means f letters on public questions to be used privately lone, we shall do our best to unmaskand defeat it

From the Evening Post of vesterday.

INDIANA POLITICS.—Mr. Casey, one of the members elect of the Indiana Sciate, has resigned his place, in consequence fill health. He was chosen by the Counties of Posey and Vanderburg. The Indiana Statesman anticipates that Governor Rigger will order a new election. The Indiana Sentinel, published at Indianapolis, says that it understands that the Governor will not do. Mr. Casey is a democrat, which we presume accounts for the Governor's refusal. It the Governor will not do. Mr. Casey is a democrat, thich, we presume, accounts for the Governor's refusal. It hat be the case, Governor Bigger will appear smaller than ver in the eyes of his countrymen.

The Post is, as usual, quite ignorant of the acts in the case it settles so magisterially. This Mr. Casey pretended to be elected last fall, by ome 300 votes in all, from a new District, whereby Mr. Pitcher, Whig, was regularly chosen for three ears in 1840. A few Loco-Focos, however, fanving they had found a mare's-nest, last fall claimed hat Mr. P. was elected to fill a vacancy only, set ip Mr. Casey, and got about 300 votes for him in wo large Counties. Mr. C. now concludes not to attempt to take his seat and resigns. Gov. Biger of course does not order a special election, as Mr. Pitcher has yet a year to serve. For this Tov. B. is berated by the Post, our readers can udge how justly. Its abuse will not make the Sovernor any smaller, nor the Post any bigger

SAMUEL E. SEWALL, the Abolition candilate for Governor in Massachusetts, did not vote or Marcus Morton, as we were informed and nated. He voted a clean Abelition ticket, but truck off his own name for Governor, and substiuted that of Ellis Gray Loring. This change was een through his ballot, and reported as a vote for Morton-hence the mistake. We have these facts om a letter written by Mr. Sewall to a friend in

The Philadelphia Public Ledger, copying he report of a prospective reduction of wages at lowell, steals the Morning Post's falsehood that the late Tariff adds many per cent. to the price f commodities," (i. e. Lowell manufactures) and adds to it another of its own, viz. that the money rices of manufactured goods are as high now as when the currency was much more expanded. Why will journals which profess fairness and imparriality descend to such untruths as these? What does the Ledger hope to gain by exciting a groundless jealousy and hatred between the manuacturers and other classes? There is no factory a Lowell which pays so good an interest on the apital invested in it as does the establishment of he Ledger or that of The Tribune. Then why indeavor to set laborers and employers at variince and embroil the land in blighting feuds by -uch groundless assertions as those above noted?

Navigation on the Hudson is greatly imeded by the cold weather and the low state of the vater. The steamboats Rochester, North America and Swallow left Albany on Monday at 2 o'clock P. M. and reached this city at an early hour vesterlay morning. The ice was about three inches thick and forming very fast. Between Albany and Hudson the river was very low. The mail boat from here last night was not expected to go above

The horrible tale of cruelty on the part of ersons in Cincinnati towards their mother, for the ake of ridding themselves of her maintenance, which we recently published, is confirmed. The same of the old lady is Tibbs, and Mr. Grover, Pastor of the Church to which the offenders are said to belong, has published a Card stating that the matter shall be fully investigated.

We learn from the Churchman that Trinity Church has secured a portion of ground bounded by the North River, Tenth Avenue and 153d and 155th streets, for a rural cemetery. It contains about 24 acres, and is said to be beautifully adapted and was forbidden her house, which prompted him for the sacred purpose to which it is to be conseDr. Smith's Lectures on Geology.

Dr. Smith introduced his Lecture last evening by stating a fact which went to confirm the theory of the internal heat of the Earth. A letter received the night before from England, he said, announced that in the Cornwall mines the copper veins were found to be hotter than the tin and slate hetter than granite: thus showing that the best conductors are the hottest-which is the best explained upon the supposition of the Earth's internal heat. He spoke next of a rocking-stone found in England on which the superstitious believed the Druids used to offer their sacrifices. It was merely a boulder, he said, which had happened to lodge upon a point.

In regard to the theory of boulders, he said he should have less difficulty in understanding it if we did not see that the boulders were not always brought from a great distance-as they might have been by ice-bergs when the whole country was under water. But, he said, we often find them where they could have been brought from only a short distance-as upon this island; and it is difficult to see how they could have crossed rivers as they must have done. In truth, Dr. S. said he did not believe the true theory of boulders had yet been

Some years ago a creek in Kentucky overflowed ts banks and washed away a portion of the diluvium. Some six or eight feet below the surface was found a stratum of Indian corn carbonized or converted to charcoal, the cob being reduced to powder. This strata was six inches thick, and exended over so large a region as would, even at present rates, require several years to raise a sufficient amount. The fact is believed by those best capable of judging; its solution Dr. S. could not furnish. The Indians being known to be savages it was not easy to see how this corn could have

In order to explain Earthquakes, Dr. S. said he must revert to the primary condition of the Earth. As it cooled gradually it would naturally crack: and weak parts in its crust would be formed; and as the internal forces pressed upward it would be very natural that volcanoes should be formed.

This portion of North America is probably the most quiet portion of the globe-the most free from volcanic disturbance. The Continent has been upheaved with such equability of power that here are few faults or other signs of disturbance. While the granite was cooling and the water

condensing, the earth would be hotter than the air, and evaporation would be going on. It is known that evaporation increases the energy of electric action; so that storms of thunder and lightning must then have been much more violent than now And yet shocks of lightning in recent times have been known to hurl immense rocks to a great dis tance; but in these ancient times we must suppose them to have been of even more enormous power.

In order to account for Earthquakes Dr. S. hought it necessary to suppose the Earth filled with iquid matter, with only a cooled and solid crust. He could not otherwise explain the disturbance of the whole Continent which was observed at a great Earthquake in Lisbon. The only agent we know of is steam; but Dr. S. could not easily believe that the maximum force of steam could be powerful enough to produce such results; for the whole of North Africa and of Europe were upheaved with an undulating motion at that time. Coming now to volcanoes, Dr. Smith said he

and already explained some of the phenomena connected with them. They were produced in consequence of some change in the interior of the Earth, of what nature was not known. Sin HUMPHREY DAVY supposed it must be in consequence of some of the metalloids coming in contact with oxygen; but Dr. S. could not accept this as a true explanation; nor could he see how volcanoes should remain quiet for such a length of time as Vesuvius at different periods has done We are told that in its crater the army of Spartacus once encamped-not knowing what it was. The early volcanoes seem to have preceded the existence of water, for the first matter thrown out was solid plutonic pebbles, whereas the modern lava is porous-evidently rendered so by water.

A single volcano is always necessarily conical; and unless the sides were of equal strength the lava would burst through; and this, too, explains the fact that nearly all eruptions are lateral. quantity of matter ejected by volcanoes is one of the puzzles connected with them. The whole body of Etna has been thrown up from the interior of the Earth: so that either there must be an immense cavity in the Earth, or the Earth must have collapsed. In Java there sunk at once a portion of land fifteen miles long and six wide: this tends to show that there must be a cavity

Dr. S. read from Mr. LYELL an account of an eruption in 1783 in the Sandwich Islands, which filled up the channel of a large river and threw out an enormous amount of matter.

The character of lava differs at different times. Sometimes it is very light-often light enough to float. The older lava is generally very firm and solid. A curious phenomenon is seen in the Sandwich Islands. The lava thrown over the mountain falls into shreds and becomes glasscalled by the natives Pelee's hair-being supposed to be the hair of their favorite goddess.

The manner in which lava flows is very remarkable. It was found at Catania that it flowed across a valley; and when it came to the wall of the city it run to its top and passed over. It seems at first difficult to see how a fluid can thus ascend a hill; but the explanation is found in the fact that the sides becoming cool a tube is formed which thus conducts it up a hill-rising to its

original level. Dr. S. next spoke of the upheaval and depression of the various parts of the globe. It is found hat the country around the Baltic Sea now rises between five and six inches in a century. This upheaval also is gradual. In South America an mmense tract was once raised some twelve feet at once. The remains of the Temple of Serapis exhibit this phenomenon in a remarkable manner. Jpen the pillars yet standing are marks of the lithodomi, small muscles which make their way into marble and cannot get out again. It is supposed that the muscle ejects a certain acid which eats into the marble, the life of the animal preventing its having any effect upon itself. This, nowever, is only conjecture.

When these columns were thus perforated they must have been under water. They must have first sunk, and then been upheaved. It is found by measurement that the region is now descending at he rate of three-fourths of an inch a year. How this upheaval and subsidence could be produced, Dr. S. said he could not well conceive.

The same fact is observed concerning the Portland dirt bed, as it is called. This is supposed to have been under water at the time of the formation of the Miocene. Dr. S. thought the trees now ound in this bed were cut off by ice, as nothing but stumps, with the trunks lying beside them, are now found. The whole district has been upheaved

Lake Champlain is over 56 feet above the North River; and this river row goes through the Highlands, and but for this rise of land would communicate with the Lake and so with the St. Lawrence. This upheaval of the land to the hight of 56 feet is evidently a matter of recent occurrence, as shells are found in the lake of the same kind with those found in Boston harbor.

Geologists have come to the conclusion that this country has upheaved six successive times, and Europe twelve. This continent is evidently very old; there is abundant evidence of this. It is discovered that the Caspian Sea is below

the level of the Black Sea-70 feet below, as is

should form a communication between them the country would be overflowed. But there is no more water carried into the Caspian than is evaporated; so that it keeps its level.

BURKHARDT says that the water of the Dead Sea once flowed out into the tide water of the Ocean, as he thought he found sufficient evidence of the fact. But Dr. Robinson controverted this, since the water now flows in an opposite direction. This is very natural however, upon the supposition that the Dead Sea has been greatly lowered. It is beyond a doubt that the Dead Sea was once as high as its banks are now, for these are composed of limestone, which could not have been otherwise formed than by shell-fish-which requires a depth of water. The supposition that the Dead Sea was formerly an arm of the Red Sea, and that a sudden upheaval between the two took place, explains the whole matter. The Dead Sea could not have been the site of Sodom and Gomorrah, because the theory stated would have left the Sea at the time of Abraham in the same state it is now in.

There is a current setting out of the Atlantic into the Mediterranean, running at the rate of 4 miles the hour, 4 miles broad and 500 feet deep upon the average. The consequence is that a great quantity of salt water-containing two-thirds of a cubic mile of solid salt, as Dr. S. had computed it-is carried into the Sea every day, or 250 cubic miles of salt to the year. This has evidently been going on for many thousand years-certainly it was in the time of Moses. What has become of the immense quantity of salt thus carried in Mr. Lyell thinks it is crystallized in the Sea out this Dr. S. thought contrary to the law of hemical action. There must, he thought, be an under-current flowing from the Mediterranean; and the water at a great depth in the Strait of Gibraltar is found to be much salter than at the surface: thus proving, or at least making probable, the truth of the supposition.

It seems to be agreed by historians that Judea is not now nearly as fertile as it once was; and this would naturally result from the supposition that it was once the bottom of a lake; upon its first becoming dry it would of course be more fertile than afterwards.

The subject of the next Lecture, Dr. S. said would be the Geology of this Country-and espe-

F Rev. S. K. LATHROP's Lecture before the Mercantile Library Association last evening, on the Progress and Prospects of Society,' was a graceful and mellifluous analysis of the Social history of our Race from the earliest period down to the present time, bringing out in bold relief the influence exerted by Christianity in ameliorating and elevating the condition of the Mass of Mankind, and in increasing the sum of human Virtue. Intelligence and Happiness. The Lecturer maintained that the boasted Civilization of the most illustrious States and Cities of Antiquity began and ended in the culture and refinement of a very few, leaving the great mass in ignorance, debasement and wretchedness. Christianity has mainly effected this happy transformation, aided somewhat by a natural tendency to progress inherent in the human race. These influences are still at work, and gather strength with added years: the bounds of Christendom are constantly enlarging; the spirit of Christianity becomes in each successive age mere diffused and potential; and Mankind are steadily advancing to a state of comparative refinement, virtue and happiness. Passing from the sphere of history into that of prophecy, he reviewed in succession the alledged obstacles to Social Progress, the grounds for apprehending its interruption, and the dangers of a recession toward barbarism, and pronounced them all futile, predicting a continual increase in wisdom and goodness until wrong, strife, ignorance and wretchedness shall be banished from among men, and the loftiest hopes of the Poet, Philanthropist and Saint be realized Lecture was smoothly written, faultlessly delivered, and, being of an eminently popular cast, was re ceived with favor by a liberal audience.

-Here perhaps we should stop; but fidelity to our own convictions forbids. We think the Lecture, dealing in pleasing half-truths, was calculated to exert a pernicious influence, by lulling men to acquiescence in or apathy with regard to the abvsses of vice, blindness, degradation and misery which yawn on every side in Society, and which, if somewhat less numerous and all-pervading than they once were, are still frightfully prevalent and formidable. It seemed to us calculated to encourage the well-placed and comfortable in society in shutting their eyes to the wrong, want and wo which surround them on every side, demanding their ardent efforts for its extirpation, and sailing pleasantly down the current of Life, basking is the sunshine which invests them and lightly regarding the rayless darkness of thousands, less fortunate. who surround them and vainly implore their assistance. It is not, we humbly conceive, by such scothing appliances that the Social evils which yet afflict the mass are to be removed and the true dignity and office of the Human Race made manifest in all the walks and ways of Life. But we intended only a Protest, not an argument.

THE ECLECTIC REVIEW .- The Philadelphia North American, in a notice of Campbell's Foreign Monthly Magazine, speaks of the translations which it gives of valuable papers from French and German Reviews, and remarks that this is a "feature belonging to no other American periodical." We are surprised at this-as the Eclectic Review. since its first appearance, has made this one of its prominent points. Important articles on Science and various departments of Literature have been translated for its pages, and have added essentially to its value. We are pleased to know that this feature will be preserved and rendered more perfect in the succeeding issues of the Eclectic. Its Editor, Prof. J. H. AGNEW, is intimately acquainted with the Languages and Literature of Modern Europe and will present, we are assured, frequent translations from their most important

LYCEUM LECTURES .- The Lecture, before the Lyceum at the Tabernacle this evening, is to be delivered by Hon. LEVI WOODBURY of New-Hampshire. He has chosen a subject of considerable importance in itself, and one upon which. from him, a most interesting and valuable discourse may be expected. 'The Uncertainties of History' is the topic upon which he is announced to speak. We have no doubt his lecture will be heard with decided pleasure by a large audience.

THE NEIGHBORS: BY MARY HOWITT.-We have received from the office of the New World this excellent novel translated from the Swedish of Fredrika Bremer, by MARY HOWITT. It has a high reputation as possessing deep interest and a high moral character. As a specimen of the Literature of Sweden, of which comparatively little is known in this country, it is eminently deserving of attention. The name of MARY Howitt is sufficient pledge for its literary worth and moral excellence. It is published in the cheap and neat octavo form in which Mr. Winchester has recently issued so many valuable works.

3 Milton J. Alexander is on trial at Philadelnow generally believed. If, then, any earthquake phia for the murder of Noah Lougee.

In justice to the Executive I place before the public the following official document; and I desire to avail myself of this occasion, to express my grateful appreciation of the genhis occasion, to exhibited by my friends and fellow-citi-ens, both here and in other sections of the State, pending

To my contemporaries of the Press of the country, with some very unimportant exceptions, and to the great body of some very unimportant exceptions, and to the great body of my political opponents, my heartfelt acknowledgemen is are justly due, and in all sincerity most cheerfully tendered; and although I am conscious that it was the principle involved in my case, and not a mere personal feeling—a natural borror of persecution of every kind, and not regard for the individual persecuted—which has roused the sympathies of the community in my behalf, I cannot but feel that I owe to those sympathies and to the love of justice whence they emanate, the triumphant justification of the Executive for his prompt interposition of the pardoning power.

New-York, November 22, 1842 and although I am conscious that it was the principle

To all to whom these Presents shall come

New-York, November 29, 1842 THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK

Whereas, at a Court of General Sessions of the Peace, neld in and for the City and County of New-York, in the nonth of November, 1842, James Warson Webs was convicted of leaving this State for the purpose of giving or receiving a challenge to fight a duel with deadly weapons, and giving or receiving such challenge, and was thereupon sentenced to be imprisoned in the State Prison at hard labor for the term of two years; and whereas an inconditional pardon is solicited in behalf of the said JAMES WATSON WEBB, by the Court, by the Grand Jurors. the Municipal Councils, by the Officers of Justice in the said City, and by many good and worthy citizens of this State, because he was not the challenger in the said duel; because the challenger, though holding a high representative trust, has not been brought to justice and is not amenable to the laws of this State; because the combat was not mortal, and the challenged party sincerely manifested a determination to avoid depriving his adversary of life, and he ras unharmed; because the said James Warson Were oluntarily submitted himself to justice and cenfessed his offence, waiving all advantage of legal defence; because although the practice of duelling is in wanton and flagrant violation of Divine laws, and is inconsistent with the morali y and humanity which ought to distinguish a civilized people, and has, therefore, been forbidden by the laws of this State with forfeitures, pains and penalties, through a period of nearly forty years, and the Attorney-General, Judges and Grand Jurors have been expressly required to bring all offending to condign punishment; yet, until now the moral entiment prevailing among us, has not adequately sustained hose laws, and all persons who have offended against the same have remained unmolested, except three who, after conviction, received pardon through the hands of our former Chief Magistrates, and many of such offenders have been raised by their fellow-citizens to high Executive, Legislaive and Judicial trusts: wherefore it is represented to us that it would be partial and unequal to enforce in the preent case penalties which may have been regarded as obso-ete; and that the said James Watson Webb is deserving of our elemency:-New, therefore, know ye, that in consideration of these premises, but upon the express condition that the said James Watson Webb shall not, while he remains a citizen of this State, violate any of the laws designed to prevent duelling, nor by any act aid, assist or abet any such iolation, nor print or publish any justification or defence of he practice of duelling, or any paper with intent to advocate or uphold the same, we have pardoned, remised and eleased, and by these Presents, do pardon, remise and reease the said James Warson WEBB, of and from the offence whereof, in our said Court, he stands convicted as atoresaid f and from all sentences, judgements and executions there n, hereby restoring to him all the rights and privileges of citizenship forfeited by him, in consequence of the said of ence or the said conviction.

In testimony whereof, we have caused these our letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said State to be bereunto affixed: Witness, WILLIAM [L.S.] H. SEWARD, Governor of our said State, at our City of Albany, the twenty-eighth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-two. WILLIAM H. SEWARD. Signed.

Passed the Secretary's Office, the 28th day of November, S. YOUNG, Secretary of State:

HISTORICAL SOCIETY .- The Introductory Lecture before this Association will be delivered this evening at the Chapel of the University by Rev. Dr. HAWKS. The reputation of this eloquent and distinguished divine will ensure a brilliant attendance. His subject is 'Sir Walter Raleigh'-one to which he is most admirably qualified to do am-

The NEW-YORK STATE MECHANIC, published at Albany, has just completed its first year and entered upon a second. It is an excellent weekly quarto, full of scientific information, useful knowledge, and miscellaneous matter. Price \$2 per annum. (J. Munsell, Albany. Wells & Webb, 42 Ann-st., New-York.)

ABOLITION IN MICHIGAN.-The Michigan papers say that the abolition vote in that State at the recent election, is much larger than has ever been east before. It may reach 1500.

The steamboat Nonpariel loaded with 1000 igs of lead has been snagged at the Grave Yard n the Mississippi. She was owned in Cincinnati. Her passengers were taken off by the Cecilia.

COMMODORE BARRON .- We learn that the vetean officer of the United States Navy, Commodore James Barron has relinquished the station of Governor of the Naval Asylum, on the Schuylkill, with view to retire again into private life. [Phila. Chronicle.

The Rev. John Wayland, of the Episcopal Church, has been appointed permanent chaplain or the military station upon Governor's Island, in New-York harbor, under the command of Col.

The Rev. Mr. Wilmer, has, we understand, een ordered to the Navy Yard, and will enter ipon his duties as chaplain at once. [Amer.

George Mullen, alias Lobscouse, charged with setting fire to the Reading railroad bridge, and the Montgomery county bridge, over Mil Creek, was convicted on Saturday evening, at Noristown. The punishment is one to ten years, at he discretion of the Court.

The Cayaga Patriot says :- "The grist-mill elonging to George S. Tilford, Esq. of Sterling, vas destroyed by fire on the 13th inst. A large quantity of grain, and his account books, were detroyed. Mr. Tilford's loss is estimated at \$3,000. No insurance."

Mexico.-By an arrival from New-Orleans at Vera Cruz advices from that city to the 8th instant have been received. The following letter is from

U. S. Ship Falmouth, Vera Cruz, October 18, 1342.} We arrived here on Tuesday, the 4th inst., four days and a half from Pensacola, and are detained

some important negociations are concluded between this and our Government. A new Tariff goes into operation here on the 1st of next month, which admits many articles of trade into this country heretofore contraband. All well. A Decree of the Mexican Government allows a

by our Minister at Mexico until (as we believe)

county of 8 per cent. on the exportation of all the products of the nation, coin excepted. The Proclamation of the Mexican General fixes

the number of the invaders of Yucatan at 6,000

The Vera Cruz Censor of the 6th instant says, We have just learned from Leyta-Playa, (coast of Campeachy,) that the division of the Mexican army under Gen. J. V. Minon arrived at that place on the 31st October. On the 1st November all the troops, artillery and baggage were landed, as also a supply of provisions. The two steamers then went in search of the forces under the orders of Gen. Morales, who was landing 1,000 men to attack Campeachy, while our fleet blockaded the port. Thus far the Yucatecos had offered no resistance to our troops.

The whole number of passengers carried in tages between Albany and Schenectady from April 1 to Nov. 1, is 30,356. The stage company have declared a semi-annual dividend of 10 per [Troy Whig.

The auction sale of genteel furniture by F. Colton & Co. at No. 57 Amity-street this day, is worthy the attention of those who wish to supply themselves with good furniture

The Tariff-A Scene in the Vermont Le. gistature.

Loco-Focoism, like the storied chameleon, as sumes every where the hue of that on which it reposes. In the great commercial cities of the seaboard which are largely interested in foreign trade, and at the South, it earnestly advocates Free Trade, and raises the cry of "down with the Tariff, the black Tariff, the bill of abominations." At the North, in the wool-growing and manufacturing regions, it warmly advocates the Tariff. In New. York City, and in the River Counties, it is deadly nostile to Internal Improvements, particularly to Canals; while in the Canal Counties it claims to be the especial champion of their interests.

A scene lately occurred in the Vermont Legisla. ture, eminently characteristic of this peculiar train of Loco-Focoism, and of its shrinking from responsibility when brought to the test. Vermost, it is well known, is one of the strongest Tariff States in the Union, and of course the little there is of Loco-Focoism in that State is professedly favorable to that policy; and to carry out its game of deception, iust before the adjournment, or about ten days ago, Senator Hubbell introduced a series of resolution relating to the Tariff, embodying no expression of principle, nor committing the party to any thing that might be inconvenient hereafter. But they were smooth and specious, and intended to convey the impression of friendship. After reciting that the Legislature said so and so last winter, they intimated that the new Tariff does not come up to that standard, especially on wool, and concluded by instructing the Vermont delegation in Congress to go for more protection on that article. When the same resolutions were introduced into the House, Mr. Cushman offered, as a substitute, the following: " Whereas, in the opinion of this General Assembly, Congress have the constitutional power to impose duties for purposes of Protection, and believing that all classes should

e equally pretected-"Resolved, therefore, by the Senate and House of Repre-"Resolved, therefore, by the Senate and be instructed and sentatives. That our Senators in Congress be instructed and our Representatives requested to use their influence to procure such ulterations in our Revenue Laws, if needed, as will recure equal Protection to ALL branches of American In

This is adopted as a substitute for the other esolutions, and then recurs the question on its passage. Mr. Cushman demands the ayes and noes, that every man's name may go on to the journals, and thus show to the people who are the rue friends to Protection. This is cruel to the poor Locos, and cries arise all about the hall for im to withdraw the call; but, like a gallant deneral as he is, he pushes the enemy either to bring out their forces or retreat. It is a crisis-a time for leaders to prove their skill. Well. Mr. Vilas, the Loco-Foco commander-in-chief, consults an instant with General Baker; the word is quickly passed to the nearest troops; the general officers lead off; Col. McLeod wheels into the line of march, and a grand division of Loco-Foco troops is all at once going full tilt-for the door. They retreat-they wen't stand fire; in other words, they dare not record their votes, yea or nay, on the plain question of Protection, and therefore ran Having thus demonstrated the fact that awav. the Loco-Foces ran from the House to avoid this question, Mr. Cushman withdrew his call for the ayes and noes, and the resolution was adopted viva

We have here a whole volume of commentary on the selfish, sneaking character of Loco-Focoism. To curry favor and help their own private interests, the Loco-Focos were willing to go for a high duty on wool, and so yielded the whole question of the constitutionality of a Protective Tariff; but when it is proposed to go for a Tariff that will secure equal Protection to all branches of American Industry, they cut and run, and loudly boast of their Democracy. [Buffalo Com. Adv.

IMPORTANT DECISION .- The St. John (N. B.) Herald of the 18th instant, says that a very important case was lately tried in the Supreme Court in that city. It was an action brought against the Collector of the Customs of that port—by one of the parties who had goods destroyed, which were stored in the warehouse, under the Market House at the time of the fire in November, 1841-for his refusing to open the doors and allow them to enter and obtain their property. After a long trial of the cause, a verdict was returned in favor of the

TEXAS.—The opinion appears to be held at New-Orleans, that the recent conflict between the Texans and Mexicans has been more disadvantageous to the former party than previous ones. On the other hand, the Mexicans have manifested more skill and ability. If this is so, Texas may yet re-

quire something like a regular and disciplined orce to maintain herself in the conflict. DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL. - The boats vere still plying to last evening, but they made beir way with considerable difficulty, by the aid of ce-breakers and double teams of horses, and the

he navigation is now ended for the season. A CRASH.—The entire West gable of the large eight building now in progress of construction by the Western Railroad Company, opposite Alany, was blown down during the severe gale of Sunlay. Fortunately, it happened on the Sabbath .-Had it been any other day it might have endangered many lives, as a large number of carpenters,

nasons and laborers are engaged on this immense

ce was forming so fast that the probability is that

A CHILD RECOVERED FROM THE INDIANS .- A party of Kickapoos brought into Fort Gibson, a ew days ago, a boy about ten years old, which they say they purchased from the Cumanches, giving three hundred dollars for him. He could not speak a ward of English. The little fellow's sisters were still in possession of the Cumanches, and arrangements were making to obtain them.

St. Louis New Era. A TREASURY ROBBED .- The Treasury Office of Morgan County, Ohio, was entered by means of false keys, on the night of the 5th inst., and robbed of about \$19,000, about \$300 of which was specie.

The Last night the old-fashioned, spacious and valuable mansion house and residence of John Tredwell, Esq., Salisbury Place, on Hampstead Plains, was totally destroyed by fire-nothing being saved, and the inmates escaping with difficulty. The farm-house also, adjoining the family mausion, was destroyed. Mr. Tredwell had \$4,000 instirance on the house, but none on the furniture.

The fire took by accident. American. Another cloth case was decided on Saturday, in favor of the United States, in the U.S. District Court. There were upward of 140 pieces of cloth and cassimeres involved in this issue, which are probably worth \$8000 .- [Phil. Jour.

which are probably worth \$8000.—{Phil. Jour. Sands's Sarsaparilla.—Loss of appetite, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Heartburn, Gastritis or Indiammation of the Stomach, all proceed from the same cause, being an inhealthy secretion of gastric juice and bile. Then follows acidity of the stomach, emitation of wind, distress after eating, appression of the precerdice, headache and nausea, tremulous sensations, and a variety of other peculiar feelings known only to the sufferer. For these and kindred diseases a new remedy has dawned upon the world, having for its object the relief of suffering humanity. Sands's Sarsaparilla, an entirely vegetable composition, is in its operation peculiar, entering into the circulation, thus coning in contact with the germ or cause of disease, and diplacing unhealthy secretions by extending its influence in placing unhealthy secretions by extending its influence we every part of the body, and causing a general reaction when health succeeds debility and disease. For certificates of cures, see advertisements in this and other daily

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Broadway, corner of Market-street. Price, \$1 per bottle; six bottles for \$5.

Ly The comical Winchell, and thirteen other talented performers, are engaged at the American Museum. For formances this afternoon at three o'clock.

The New-York Museum presents the best performances in the city, and charges only one shilling. Signst Blitz, Miss Clemence the danseuse, Miss Bruce, Mr. Brown, Mr. Dejarne, Museum, Mermaid, Picture Gallery, &c. As

THE POPULAR REMEDY for all those forms of disease which, when neglected, end in Consumption, such as cough from any cause, sore throat, hoarseness, and the like—the Hygeine Horehound Candy—is the most popular and successful remedy, and is noiselessly supplanting all the other pretended compounds vaunted so impudently by fictions and manufactured certificate makers. Sold who lessie and retail at 490 Research.